

3 June

and ( $7m^2$ ) set up over  
smaller of two circular  
stone features.

Chris, Mike, Sue.

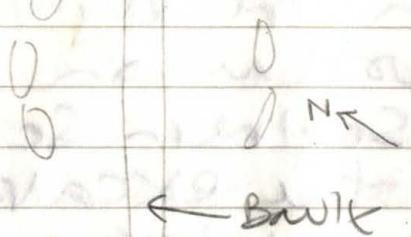
Mike has decided unilaterally - In the light of  
the discussion on hut  
39 in the Southern Settlement -  
to extend the excavation  
beyond the interior of the  
feature, at least to the  
corners of a square  
trench. Chris agrees.

Mike, Chris.

4 June

Last night it was decided  
to excavate hut 23 by

excavating either side of a  
30cm bank positioned in  
the centre and running  
downhill across the current  
bank to and out the  
current front, thus



In the morning, Mike  
planned it at a scale of  
1:20. Due to the incline of  
the "front" and the large  
size, several upstanding  
or masonry, some difficulty was  
encountered, which was  
overcome by off-setting and  
plummeting down. This proceed-

ure is less accurate than  
basic planning. Some planning  
Mike observes that the  
bank platform is steep  
and that one recumbent stone  
may be a large fallen  
masonry.

5 June 96

Mike finished drawing. Pretty photographs done.  
Chris thinks his camera may be broken. Neither Mike  
(after ~2 days intensive study of this house) nor  
Chris nor Ash can see any sign of an entrance.  
~~possibly there is an entrance~~  
An entrance may exist, or must exist, but we can  
currently see no definite evidence for its location.

Mike wonders why there isn't more rubble.

6th June 1996.

A 30cm-wide bank was strung out across the internal surface of H23

Matt started to dehus internal surface of H23 during the latter stages of the afternoon.

I would like this excavation to be both quick and tidy (will this come to pass?)

7th June 1996

H23 dehused

Chris and Gary started to remove overburden by hand. The large back stones are not embedded to any great depth.

Deposits of (wall?) rubble have been located at front(?) of building(?)(!)

No enhance visible

### Plan of Action

- ① remove more overburden
- ② clean rubble
- ③ plan rubble
- ④ remove rubble

June 8th 1996

Chris and Gary removed more overburden from H23.

Rubble cleared up in preparation for planning and photographs - pipes and ash being tomorrow.

Still no 'real' evidence to suggest an enhance?

June 8

~~Mike asked Gary (so~~

~~Chris) for an account of the  
day's progress. It doesn't seem  
to be here.~~

June 9th

Today Mike substituted  
for Chris (this is just a  
metaphor because of today's  
football theme - we're in the  
middle of the European  
championships). Actually,  
he did not substitute for him  
at all; the site does not  
work that way. But he felt  
as he imagines a substitute  
running on in the middle  
of a match might feel).  
~~It was necessary to~~  
do an overlay, showing  
what has been excavated so  
far. As usual, Mike grossly  
underestimated the time it

would take and spent hours  
bent over his drawing board  
in the Scratching Room. When  
excavation re-commenced  
it was foreshortened by  
long-wheel off-pieces such as  
tea. A few square feet were  
removed, however, and, under  
context ②, a gravelly "deposit"  
revealed. When they are  
on site both Matt and Gary  
work vigorously. It has  
not been tested yet, but Mike  
suspects the latter to be more  
superiorable. Finally, Mike  
tried out the new context  
sheets: this is more appealing  
when than trawelling which  
- in truth - gives him bad  
dreams. He added another  
section: contacts or boundaries.  
These can be useful in  
distinguishing ~~the~~ horizons from

langer persu in certain cases. For example, it is in part because of their diffuse contact that he can interpret contexts ① and ② as soil horizons rather than different depths.

[Mike took 3 site photos today; these were the first photos he has taken in 15 years - but that's a big secret]

All this work gets in the way of the landscape. Should I qualify this? I understand it, I don't doubt that most of it is on-site work too, but in a purely linguistic sense it is at best ambiguous and at worst nonsense: something without substance can't

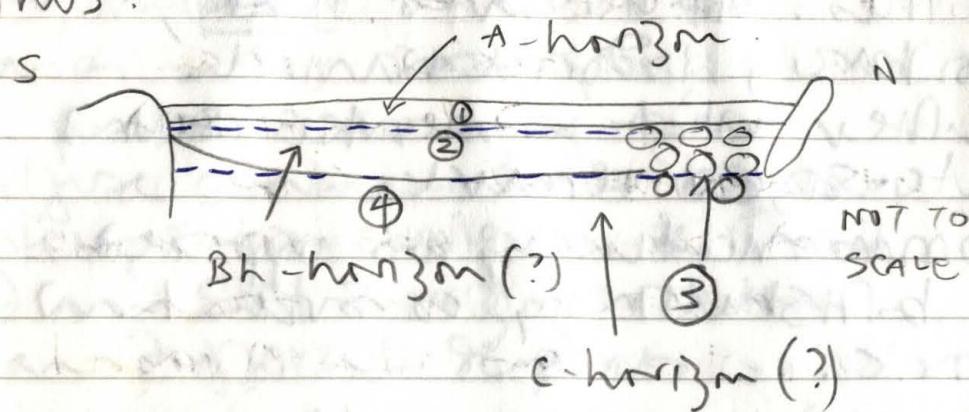
do this. At the same time, however, I don't want to clutter what is a nice sound bite-sized remark. Communication, as opposed to blabbering, is such how work...

This is not really in the right place. For continuation, see caravan slavery.

line 10

A late start because of the rain. Got stuck into contact ①/② with a mattock removing most of it. Stratigraphically, there are no problems, but according to my report: there seems to be a soil profile superimposed on several perched contexts,

thus:



Parts of ④ and ③ are dark, notably where these contacts are high. Between ④ and ③ may be dense iron degraded granite - we don't know yet but it "looks" like ④ might be on top of a stony layer. Is the matrix of ③ ④, therefore? I don't know! The point is that the contact sheets can't cope, and what should be systematic becomes chaotic and as such difficult to properly map what's going

on (see contact sheets).

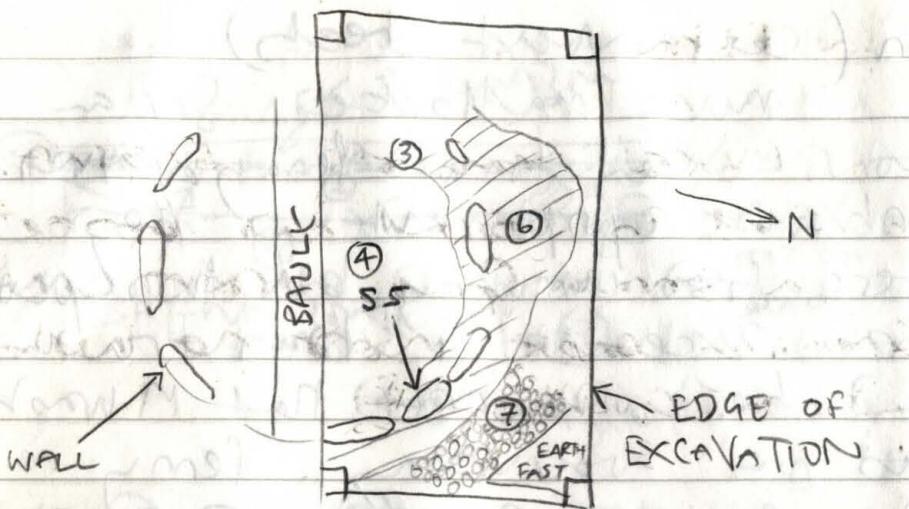
Mike attacked SN an hour - he found Penny and myself equipment. They were from Germany but two people was excessive in their trash, and he said was that M wasn't his true supervisor. Penny seemed to be experienced so she understood, but he is not - he was a poor introduction to research seems for her.

June 11

Isn't it a lovely day to be caught in the rain. Located TBM on plan

June 12

At last excavation moves outside the hut, thus:



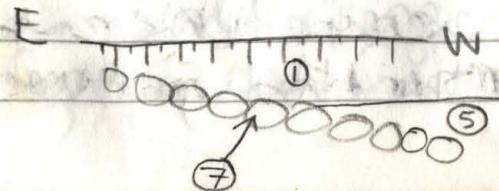
June 13th

Mike's Day off. A quartz crystal is found and broken as a small find. Work continues clearing back inside the hut and on context ⑦.

June 14th

Mike removes the quartz crystal from the context & lists as natural, chunum lo hull, to find & great fuss ensues. Matt says I'm crazy and somebody goes running to the anthropologist. The crystal is catalogued to the sole archive as the "Natural find". The site continues to go down. To the west, it is complicated. In context ③ there are patches of brown silt very different from the surrounding matrix.

- WALL TUMBLE AND OR OUTER SKIN
  - COBBLING
- It is immediately evident where why the wall has fallen - off. Near the end of the day, immediately, below contexts ① and ⑤ behind the large orthostat, SS, cobbling begins to appear: context ⑦



but it is impossible to resolve them as features as such. Mike suspects that they are not. But ...? He plans to cut through them at the moment, but who knows, maybe that strategy will have to be revised tomorrow

15th June

Good day all in all very nice working in H23. Spent all day cleaning around stones and slashing my hands to hell. (Gary) Cleared the cobbles for planning and photographing. So many cobbles ..... (Jill)

Think the atmosphere in the hut is really good. Am very impressed with the 'redness' of the iron pan! (Sophie)

"Sophie has shovelled down in the intention of H23 through context (4) into an iron pan, it is

clear that this runs through context" (3). (Mike) Cobbles photographed prior to removal of - activity? - stone. Planning of rubble underway. We do not know the cause but of (3). "All very Mediterranean feeling" (Sophie).

16th June

The presence of the iron pan poses some difficulties, both in excavation and recording. First it would obscure the presence of my relationships at its level unless these were detected by the presence of very coarse inclusions or finds - a clear first step would be a problem; we could easily cut through it - pedeseling (3). And second, in

we contact it and surrounding  
horizons (as we do with  
contacts ① and ②) or so we  
know it as we do with  
the B-horizon through contact

③. I would prefer one or  
the other. But we don't have  
it because of the failure  
at first to distinguish these  
unfamiliar types of horizon,  
we have a both & both.

Thayer decided to ignore it  
conventionally henceforth. ②  
ought later to be incorporated  
into ④. [Tomorrow we are going  
to have to correlate with  
the iron pan - but is the  
slate or not? Certainly it  
is level with the gravelly  
layer in "③" which may be  
slate coming up of not a feature  
~~or more~~ we will see. Unless  
③ and ④ come out soon, the

whole exercise will be a  
waste of time.

17th June

"Tomorrow" is penultimate in  
sense. Time was spent  
cleaning back ~~so~~ onto and into  
amorphous rubble in the hope  
of locating, or beginning better  
the edges of the cobbles. This  
is very difficult. An impression is  
growing, however: the orthostats  
seem to be on grounders or  
clay supports rubble, not dug-in.  
Possibly the cobbles pre-date  
them structurally? There are  
smaller stones to the bottom of the  
rubble layer ③ and some stones  
can be seen to lie below  
large orthostats, notably S1, S2  
and SS. S11 and S12 sit on  
grounders and so does SS. In

In addition to this it is interesting to note that the iron pan slopes half way along the hut (see sheet VI). There must be an explanation for this. The western end of the hut is very complex - still! One possible explanation for both is that it has been built up. On the one hand it would explain the inhomogeneity of the matrix, on the other it would provide a mechanism by which the elaborate iron was moved further down the profile.

Disturbance is another explanation, position on the slope another, however. Finds from the "lager" (small stores below or at the bottom of context ③) include a very large (fresh) stone, a piece of burnt quartz and a large piece of

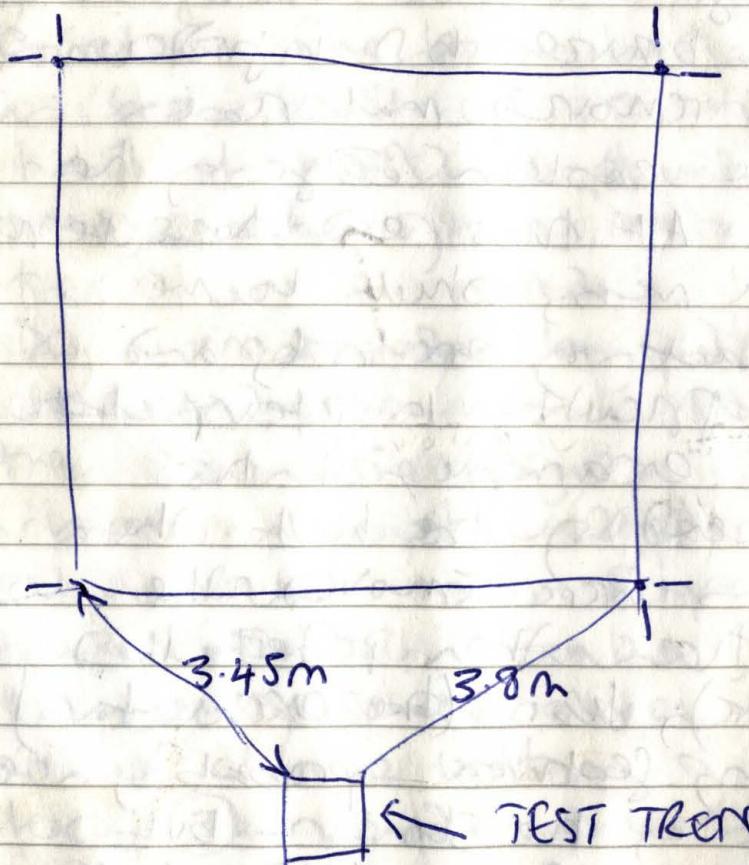
charcoal. Today has been more interesting.

NOTE: Two cock-ups on site, one visiting excursion dug out a huge hole instead of clearing, the surface of it is (asbestos), another broken but in judiciously (I fear) removed material from the eastern edge of the trench. At this end there now looks a mess, which to me means lack of control, and more difficulty in interpretation. As for example, at the western end of the hut where the stones were moved when loose rather than when packed (see above), Jason (the excavator) is finding feature - probably a bunch of the stones - but with no resolvable edges which could clarify it either way.

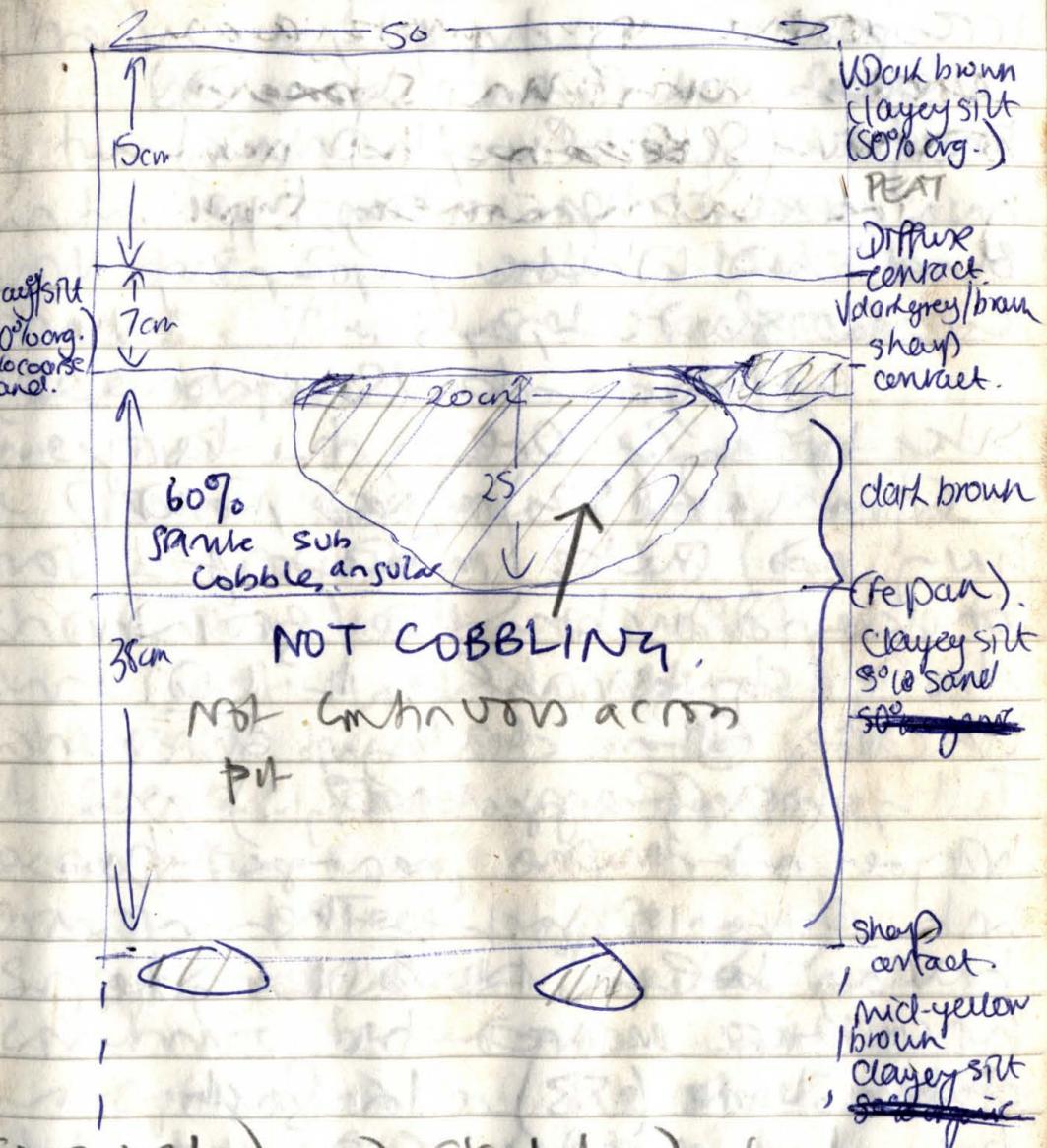
18/6/96

18 June

Trouble with photographic  
 (cont'd): everything's broken  
 to front. Because the number  
 of the film covers sink



(sketch).  
 Section drawing.  $\frac{1}{2} m^2$  pit to North of Hut 23. app'ly 1:5  
 (N. facing section).



Excavated and sketched by  
 Camilla.

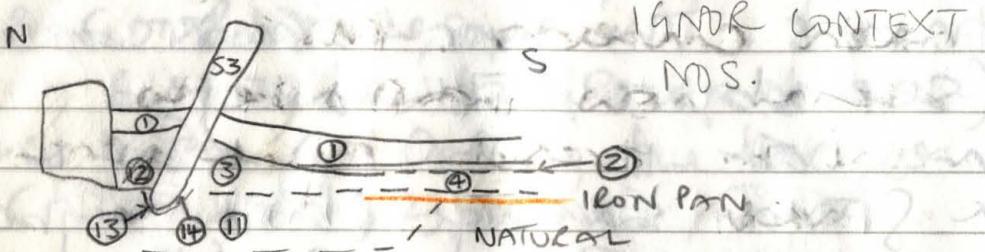
on the recent street.  
These are numbered consecutively  
(irrespective of type), whereas on the stone row  
they're (sensibly, I think)  
numbered them by type.  
Black vs White, 1, 2, 3;  
Color slabs 1, 2, 3.  
But of a bell up on  
site today. One of the large  
of the slab (S2) moved, and  
they had made more) it  
break, disturbing the ground  
about it terribly. It had  
to come off. Harry & Chas  
Tilly (very effectively!),  
Wayne & Mike managed this  
with some effort. Then  
having taken the bell by the  
walls we moved the  
stone slab (S3). In fact  
this has made the site  
much more controllable -

but it should have been  
deliberately, and this was a  
(the) cock-up.

Began a cumulative section  
of the wall - too late, but  
with the removing S3 this  
will turn out well, I hope.  
marks. The stones move  
(see above, 17th June)  
we not in what bar sits on  
a ground surface (but maybe  
not a ground). S5 (the  
stone stone) sits on another  
stone (not yet numbered),  
which in turn sits on ⑥, or so  
it seems. This is odd since  
excavating, my not the  
drawing (Street, May 1)  
says ~~at~~ that it does not  
continue beneath the wall  
as represented by the stone at the  
top the side of the hut.  
But, whatever, stones are key.

Therefore I have constructed  
a stone road street. By  
the look of things it'll be the  
most important thing which  
comes off Ghent 23.

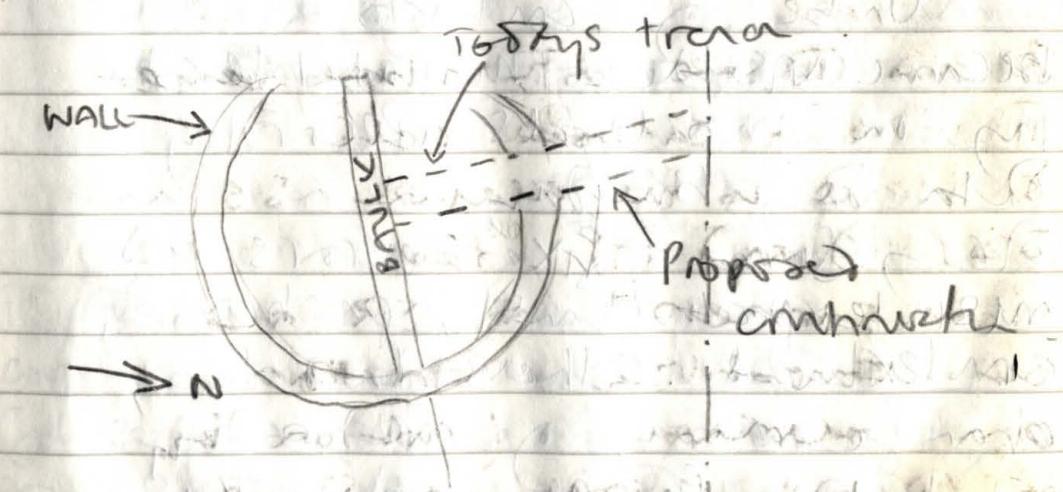
19th June. - W.M. at work



③ and ⑪ are both rubble layers.  
⑪ is very calcareous rich.  
③ seems to be against S3 and  
S2. ⑬ and ⑨, the  
"stone sockets" of S3 and  
S4, respectively. An iron  
pan over lies (not on top  
of ⑪ but through a stone  
layer which is either ⑪  
or ③) thus  
sequence. Except for cuts

and fills ⑦, ⑩, ⑬, ⑭ and  
layers ① and ② no relationships  
ships can be seen.

Today we made a  
trench across the site. We  
achieved nothing but the  
possible destruction of further  
valuable contexts. This  
strategy now would be to  
extend the trench right across  
the wall.



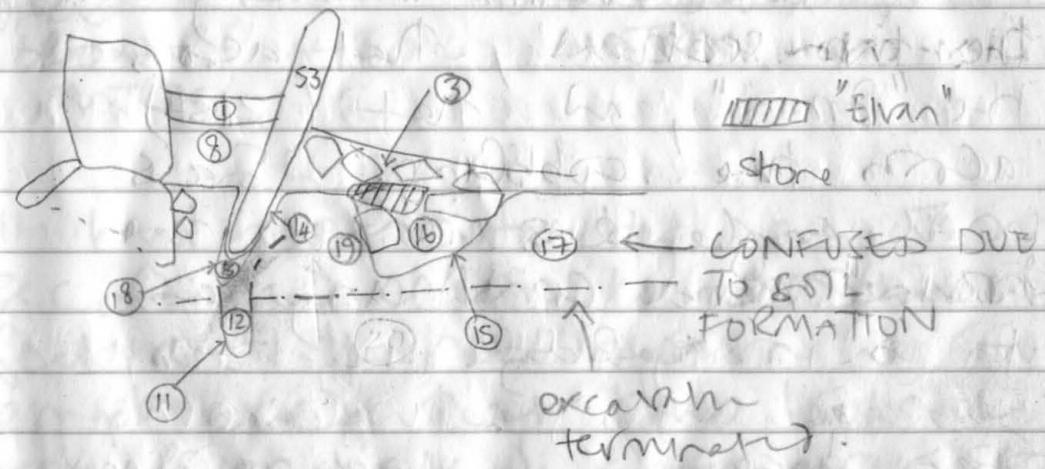
However, insofar as this trench  
strategy has proved wholly un-  
successful, it is his view

that he should be removed from his role of supervisor southward. This is not because he is associated with work (supervision, digging, the drawn, written and photographic record).

21st June / 22nd June

On drawing the section, a number of contexts became visible. This is interesting on two levels. Recently data day by day in a diary form shows errors and misinterpretations, perhaps in context. This has led to change many of Wednesday's numbers, for example. This could be confusing. It is much better to record things as they are, their nature has been established properly. They are also interesting insofar as they represent our first real discoveries about the structures. Wednesday's section should be considered as a

well-established property. They are also interesting insofar as they represent our first real discoveries about the structures. Wednesday's section should be considered as a



(15)/(16) is a common feature containing large stones, a dark fill as well as large charcoal, possibly a drain. (8) represents the sili of the wall. It is stony, with a matrix the same as (4) above the iron pan,

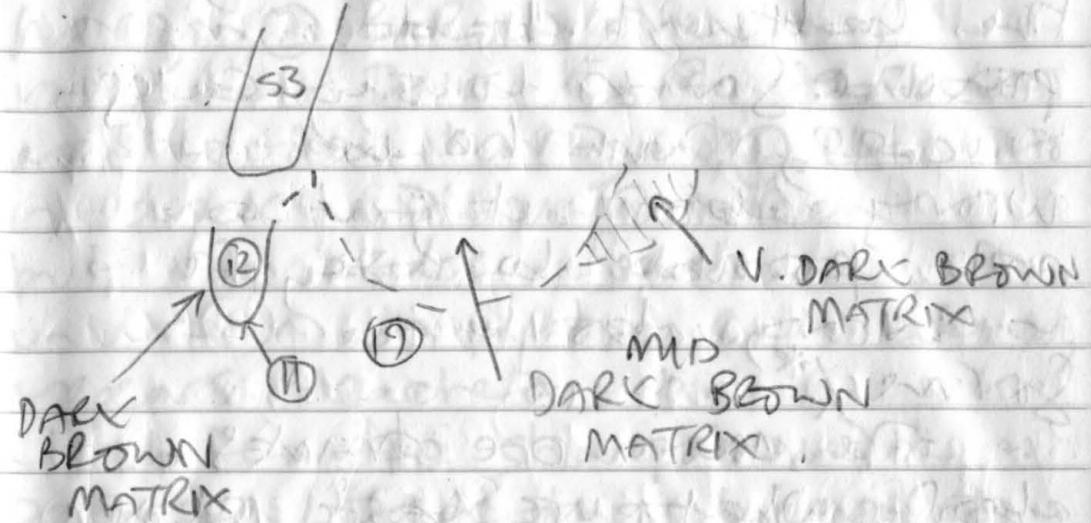
and ⑥.

Today we're winding up.  
Mike is completing the  
drawings, contact w/ store sheet,  
full & emptying ⑪/⑫, &  
stake hole beneath S3.

Photos have also been taken  
in BW and color slide of  
the two sections, Nat across  
the "ditch", w/ Nat (21st)  
across the cobbles. Sce's  
wide angle lens renders the  
"ditch" more amorphous than  
it is in reality.

23d bore

The section, on drawing  
out, suggests a  
second possible interpretation  
of ⑯/⑮, which would  
explain the confusion about  
the SE side of ⑩/⑯.



It has been cut by a  
second and hitherto invisible  
feature. It has to be  
emphasized that this has not  
been excavated, however.

It remains open to  
interpretation. Dark holey,  
for example, sees this  
new feature and ⑯ as  
natural, and the dark deposit  
as a possible post hole.  
Because we have excavated +

seen the linear nature of  
the latter, it is  
possible for us to say categorically  
that he is  
wrong about it; it is  
not possible to say he  
is wrong about the  
soil <sup>\*</sup>.

The more one thinks  
about what we have learned,  
the more confusing it  
becomes. This confusion  
needs to be resolved  
before any realistic interpretation  
of the horse  
stratigraphy can be made.  
Laying down on it spot  
by spot recoveries nothing  
of interest except a small  
piece, apparently  
superimposed on the latter.  
First there is peat, (1), then  
there is (visible in places)  
\* Except that both are charcoal rich.

a thin black mor 1-  
mm (2). Below this  
is what Dave Hoyle describes  
as the Ae-horizon, (4). It  
is black and humus-rich  
but the coarse fraction,  
unlike that in the sub below,  
appears bleached. He  
attributes the sharp boundary  
between these two to warm  
soil. Mike is not so  
sure? There are warmer,  
certainly. But this layer is  
very shallow and my Mike's  
understanding of the humus  
is correct, it develops  
on rather than off of  
the soil's parent material  
and would therefore be above  
it. A better candidate  
for warm soil would  
be trunks, because the stony  
concentration visible in the

test pit (18th June) dug in  
to the north of iron  
trough, but as we will see,  
this was remains problem - poorly  
shel. It was never possible to  
establish the relationship  
of these two layers to ③.  
Mike is working on the  
hypothesis that ⑤ and ④  
are the same and ⑤  
certainly argues (pay)  
part of the structure, and  
the matrices of ③, ⑥  
and ⑧ are all very similar  
but there is no doubt  
that stony layers  
separate their own granuley  
fraction, and anyway  
⑦ appears at the moment to  
be stratigraphically early.  
On the other hand, is  
the rav (the east) of the  
house to be the next

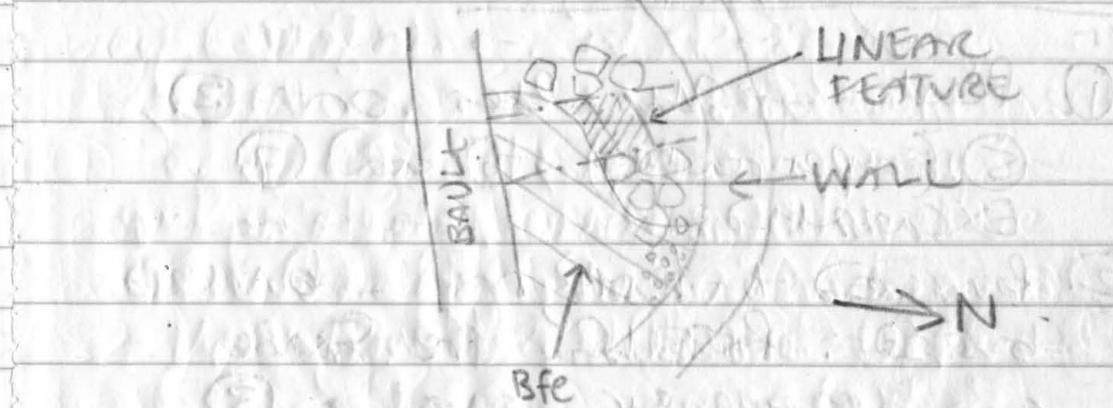
layer, the Bfe-horizon  
(from which can be  
deduced Hooley's Ae-horizon),  
was straight through ③.  
So far so good: the fact  
of Bfe to the south of the  
house can be explained  
by terracing up. But the  
iron pan is also underneath  
⑦ and S8. Is this  
possible? Alright, S8, like  
other with stones (S5 and  
S2), may be stratigraphically  
late; it could come  
after the development of  
the iron pan. But under ⑦?  
[Ask a soil person]

Mike Hooley considers  
the A-horizon the old  
land surface: it was in the  
flemming point evidence  
of occupation on Dartmoor.  
He also considers our ⑦ and

center sites

(15) and point (5) (16)  
nature. It is not redemptive  
as Muck montane  
Initially, but role-redder.  
A slight greening when  
was coming-in on the  
termination of excavation  
may be a Bt-horizon.  
(thus, in part, demarcated by  
cut (15)). This is all  
very worrying. (17) and (18)  
Since. But what are the  
implications for (3)/(15)?  
Woolley may be right, as  
regarding features (say) may  
hardly exist at all, at  
least at the level to  
which we have dug them.  
It all depends on the  
compaction & development  
under S8 and (7)? Or if  
late than (3)/(16), not having  
developed in the section,

or does ③/16 cut it off exactly, this point? As elsewhere, but not so far observed in our track, are there two? Until this is clargued, all that it is possible to say for sure



is that 1) a linear feature runs east/west across the trench, and 2) the layer of stones including the charcoals is absent from stratigraphically and therefore not natural, and 3) the whole is ⑯ in charcoal-rich [by contrast] to relationships ⑪/⑫ to

SB and ⑦ lie SD and SS  
are clear, the steeper  
SB cutting ⑫ and SS  
resting upon S19, which in  
turn rests upon ⑦.

### Summary of contexts

① Peat - lies like on ②,  
⑤ (apparently), ⑥ and ⑦.

Excavated

② Fossils - horizon - buried  
by ①. Possibly the same  
as the upper bed → ③.

By analogy with Flemings  
Dartmoor excavations, D.  
Hodgson makes it F. BA  
(and) surface. This would  
mean ③ was earlier

chronologically, or the  
two were at the same as  
the upper layer of ③ (now).  
The higher part ⑥. Excavated

\* I consider this 2nd proposal to be  
wrong.

### clay supports

③ (Granite rubble inside the ④  
wall). Wall tumbling, floor  
or store packing.  
Upper levels probably wall  
tumbling, but boundary  
between it and ⑬ un-  
certain. It contains large  
(green) orthosilicate. The  
matrix varied in colour and  
texture, in places being  
blended, in places being  
separated (like the  
decomposition of stones in situ)  
The interface between  
it and ⑬ may be marked  
by a *Scammonia* silt  
layer encountered  
beneath S20 and above and  
nearby, two crevaceous  
pluton stones (note: thin  
bottom white streaks, but  
lateral coarse material  
all grey). Excavated  
Brick roots

(4) E-horizon? (in situ wall)  
At the same level and  
depth as (3). It  
has blocky and sandy  
humus and as such was  
not initially described as  
an E-horizon. Thus  
geomorphic signs for  
the presence of an iron  
pan under it. In  
stratigraphic relationship  
between it and (3) has  
only established. Excav-  
ation.

(5) The same as (4)? This  
appears to be also a bot-  
(7) and (6), the cobble  
layer and exterior wall  
nubble. Part excavated.  
Is it more clayey (6) or  
is it sandy (6 and (7)) in  
which helps to move

- clay signs  
The interpretation of (4)  
(6) Granite rubble (similar to  
(3) but older) wall,  
probably, well rubble matrix  
like (4) and (5). Bracken  
roots. Part excavated.  
(7) cobble layer. Apparently  
earlier than wall,  
certainly earlier than (6).  
Contains slate. Part exc.  
(8) Dark greyish granite  
rubble with matrix like  
(4) and (5), becoming siltier  
towards the bottom (cause  
grading)? between interior  
and exterior skins of wall.  
Part excavated.  
(9) cut on soil interface  
stone socket.

(10) Full of (9)! resembles  
silty material referred to  
under (3). Probably  
weathered subsurface to  
the movement of S2.  
Excavated

(11) Cut & slate. The clearest  
feature on site, but  
extreme in going to  
the top. Sectioned.

(12) Full of (1). Contains  
chamotte. Cut by  
shark socket (18).  
Apparently, dark hole,  
but should this could  
be latter than the  
stone, S3. I assume this  
is a misinterpretation  
because it is nonsense. Sec.

(13) Full of (13), like (4) and (5)  
Fit S3. Sectioned.

(14) Second Sill of (18). Should  
perhaps be characterized  
as cut and sill (see IX:1),  
(since, like (10), it is)  
a hole altered by the  
movement of a wall stone.  
The silty Sill Assemblage  
(10). Sectioned.

(15) Cut & Drift? Possibly  
two cuts (see above), or  
a single cut half a  
metre. Curved and  
diminished by stones and  
a dark. and (for a while)  
iron pan (see Sill, \* Sections)

(16) Full / Sills of (15). Sectioned

(17) (+ horizon below) (11)  
(4); separated from it by  
iron pan. Full of dark  
patches - possibly vol.  
\* NW edge may be defined by end of (12)!

- holes. Part I excavated. (1)
- (8) cut of shore socket. The shore (83) seems to have been plumb'd into (12), forming its own socket, not dug in. Sec.
- (17) natural? originally, must be redeposited art. to its character & gritty (it contains black patches (granular) (2)), has not been re-organized (reduced). (11) cut into it. Only excavation will resolve its nature (and certain). Unexcavated.
- (20), (21), (22), (23), (24) Soil horizons - see cross-sections

- (25) Salty horizon at the base (8). Dave Hooley says this is brashed peat! sec.
- (26) Salty horizon covering part (7) and behind adjacent ground line (boundary). This differs from (8) in that it lacks coarse inclusions. Probably brashed. Excavated. Phen.

25

26th May.

backfill removal. Mike (ST) finds a Flint Slab in this. oops! It makes 4 we wonder how many more have been missed. During de-turfing one of the excavators (Mike, the Social-ops) takes part of the bank by de-turfing it. I do hope he has at all deep enough to destroy the relationship between the soil horizon profile (②④ etc) and Stone. Both he and Stewart, the other excavator, are working hard. The latter is very inexperienced and with no teaching unfortunately

26

27th May

Not a backfill removal, de-turfing of the southern key to the trench completed. Outside the sequence here is flat (about 2"), a soil A-horizon ③, a soil B<sub>1</sub> E-horizon, then visible material piled up against the wall ②, i.e. the soil profile behind but to the "ear" of hill 23 is late. I have been on the look-out for more slates, as, I hope, have the two excavators working with me. Nothing. Some humus (S31) lies on top of ③, some below. This has implications for Chris (T)'s idea concerning the "shutting down" of structures.

LEFT

26/5/97 - Stuart Randall

The hut circle, 23, we are excavating was at first at lot less obvious than many of the other hut circles. It has no obvious entrance and is close to a boundary wall.

So far I have helped remove the turf and the backfill. Today we reached the levels of the previous years excavation. One of the corners has a very prominent stone, below this many stones (Granite) were uncovered and Nitte (the supervisor) believes it could well be a feature, as the stones run right under the prominent stone.

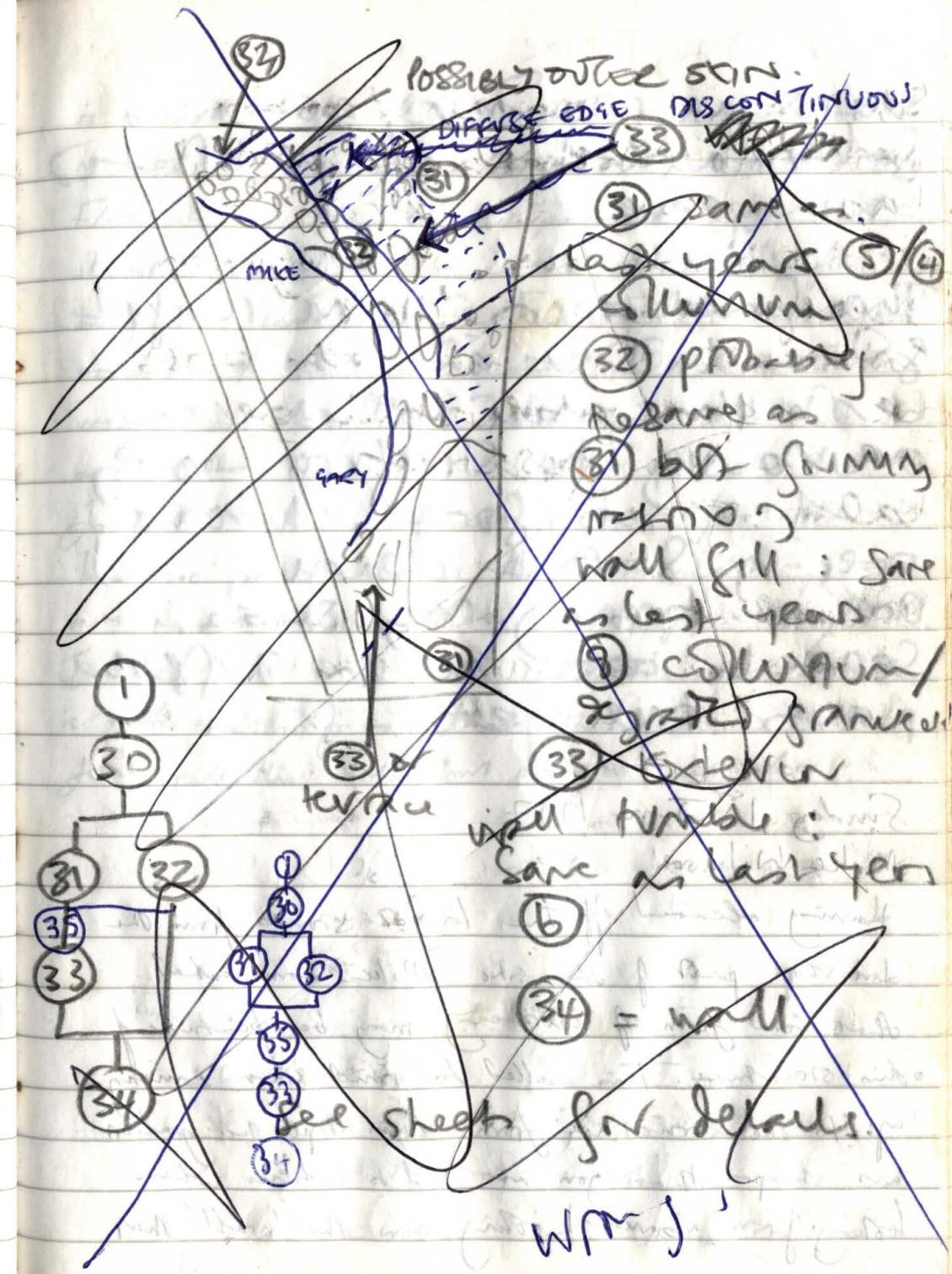
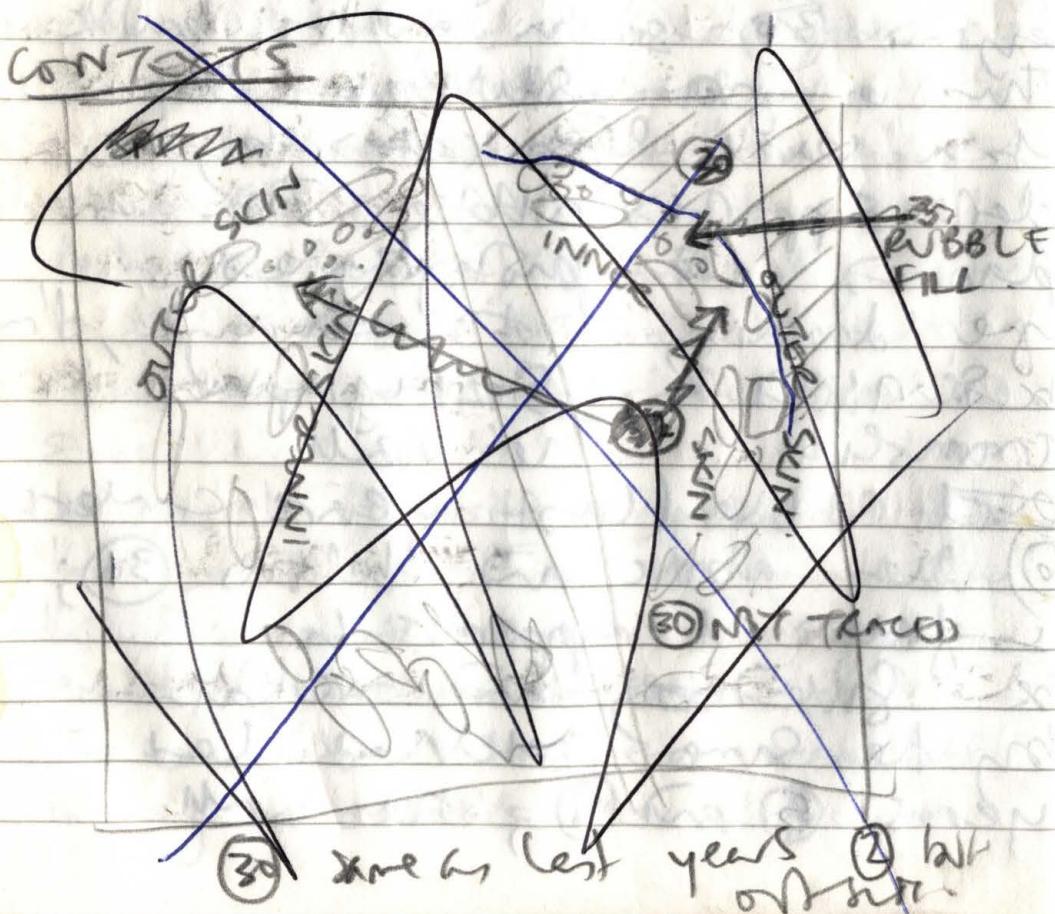
In general, the site is spectacular. It has great views from all round. One thing I cannot believe is the huge amount of large granite stones around. The only thing I have ever seen that in anyway resembles these stones are

the rock-pools on the beach back home. But for sheer volume they are incredible.

27-30 May

The last 3 days the backfill is removed - what a tiresome job. I decide to go deeper - beyond ③P south of the bulk. This is now William. Stop at a rock formation by deer supports rubble. The planned and photographed eye leading. As always, I'm bedevilled by Shaggy Aphne anomalies. The wall and rubble (last years context ⑥) lies above and below ③P; is ~~filled~~ & appears to be filled by and overlain by the same material (last years ⑤ and ⑧), the wall

has itself moved from  
 to strictly sparsely. All 1)  
 these wells, y are  
 altered to the stratigraphic  
 system, be different  
 contexts but as such will  
 be both complicated for  
 me and obfuscating for  
 observers.



S10 is a grounder, not a  
sober archaeologist as predicted  
last year.

Two final points. 1) We're just  
got a ladder and at  
last I'm able to take a  
properly the structure - only  
'all' of it gone. I took  
one of the stones clearing. 2)  
One or two of my stones  
seem to ~~be~~ be in different  
places this year

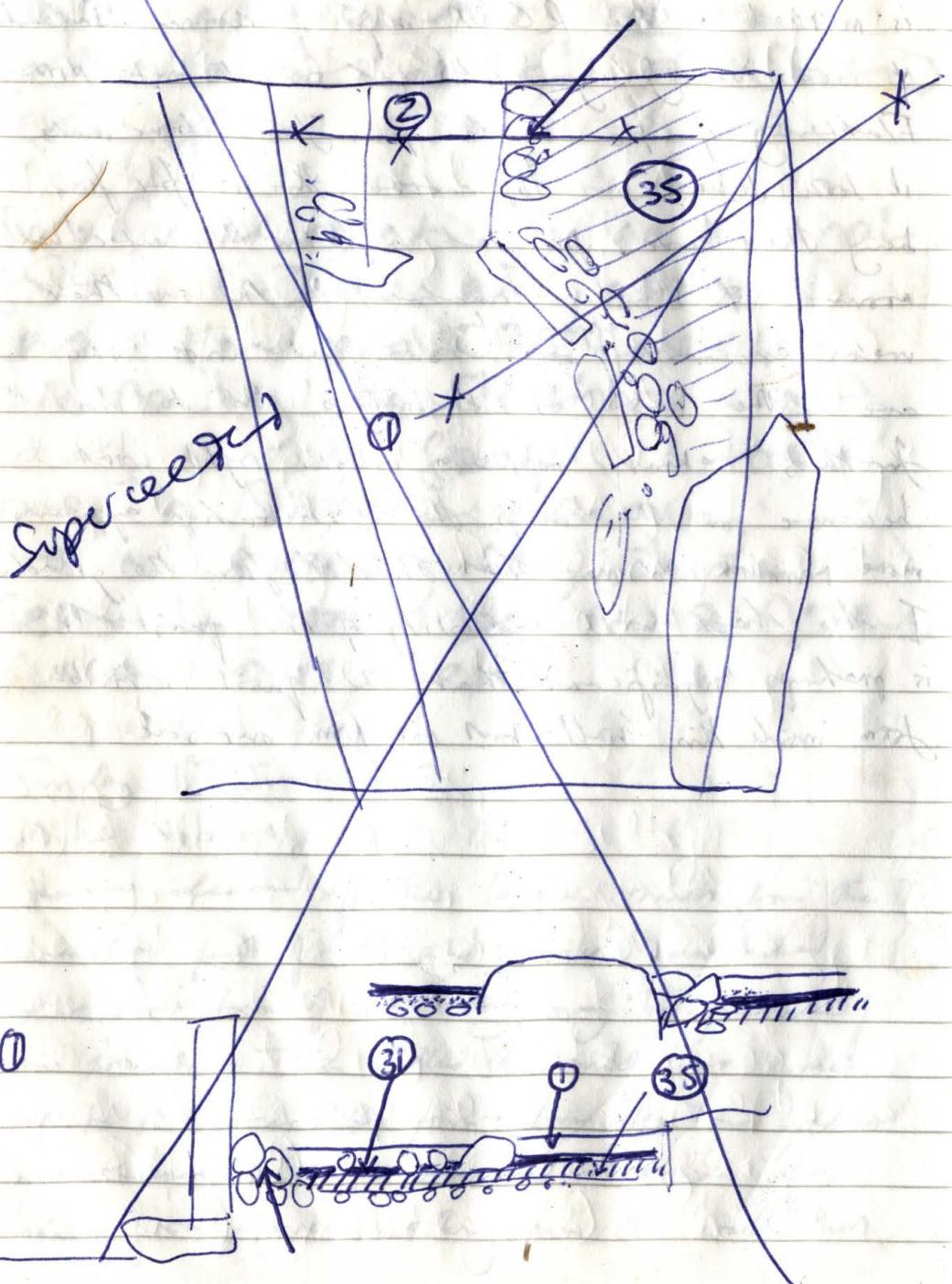
Sunday 1<sup>st</sup> June 1997

Mike Wilmore

Hannig cleared off the larger stones from the  
downslope part of the site. Mike commented  
that some form of terracing may be a feature of  
this structure. This called to mind their coming  
up to the structure from down slope the gradient  
was steeper than you are led to believe when  
looking from above. Looking now the 'wall' that

is marked on the RCHM map is obvious. Indeed  
it looks to my eye like a second outer terrace.  
Flattening of the landscape from above make  
it look level but of course this is far from  
being the case. Decided to follow this outer 'wall'  
around & similar structures to the one that  
were originally ~~but~~ associated with the  
end of the wall as it bulges out to its  
furthest extent. Appears is the right word  
because on the map the distribution appears  
more random to me than it did from the ground.  
I also check with visibility of the groyne. It  
is perhaps significant that the groyne is visible  
from inside this 'wall' but not from outside.

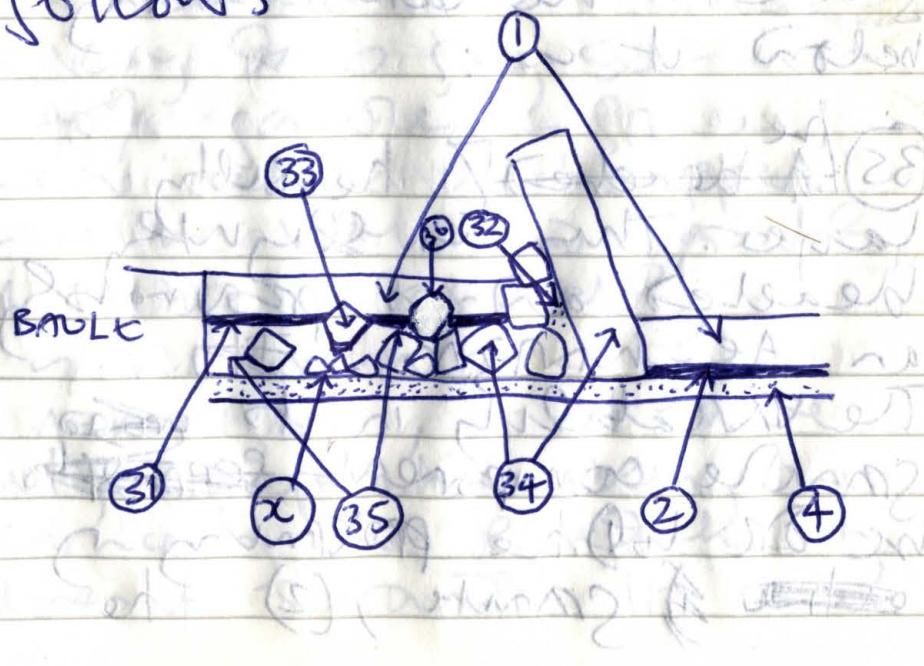
3 (Monday) June



3d (Monday) June.

The warden needs to resolve a superficially complicated sequence of layers south of the bank has led, not only to their resolution, but to rest on a long standing ground: the level of the floor.

Resequence outside the wall, context (34), & as follows



- ① Peat. This is the same as context ① inside the wall.
- ③ A buried soil A-horizon (not humus) → a sandy consistency. This ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> the physically divide the wall, the wall rubble and a ~~sandy~~ <sup>thin</sup> brown ~~brown~~ silty layer with a very variable granule component in which it seems to be formed. The latest thing below it is:
- ⑤ ~~A weathered~~ he silty layer. This is slightly bleached and is presumably an Ae-horizon. The variability in its ~~size~~ granule component seems to result from the proximity of granite, (2) the

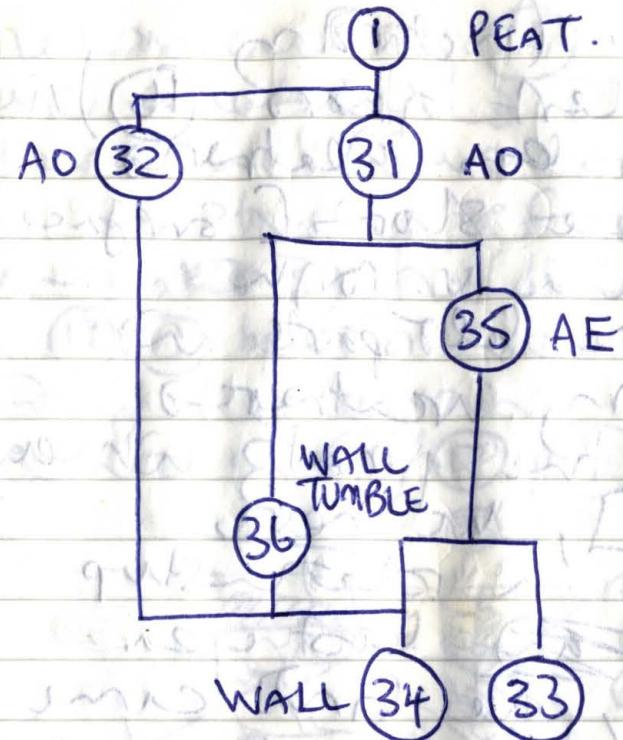
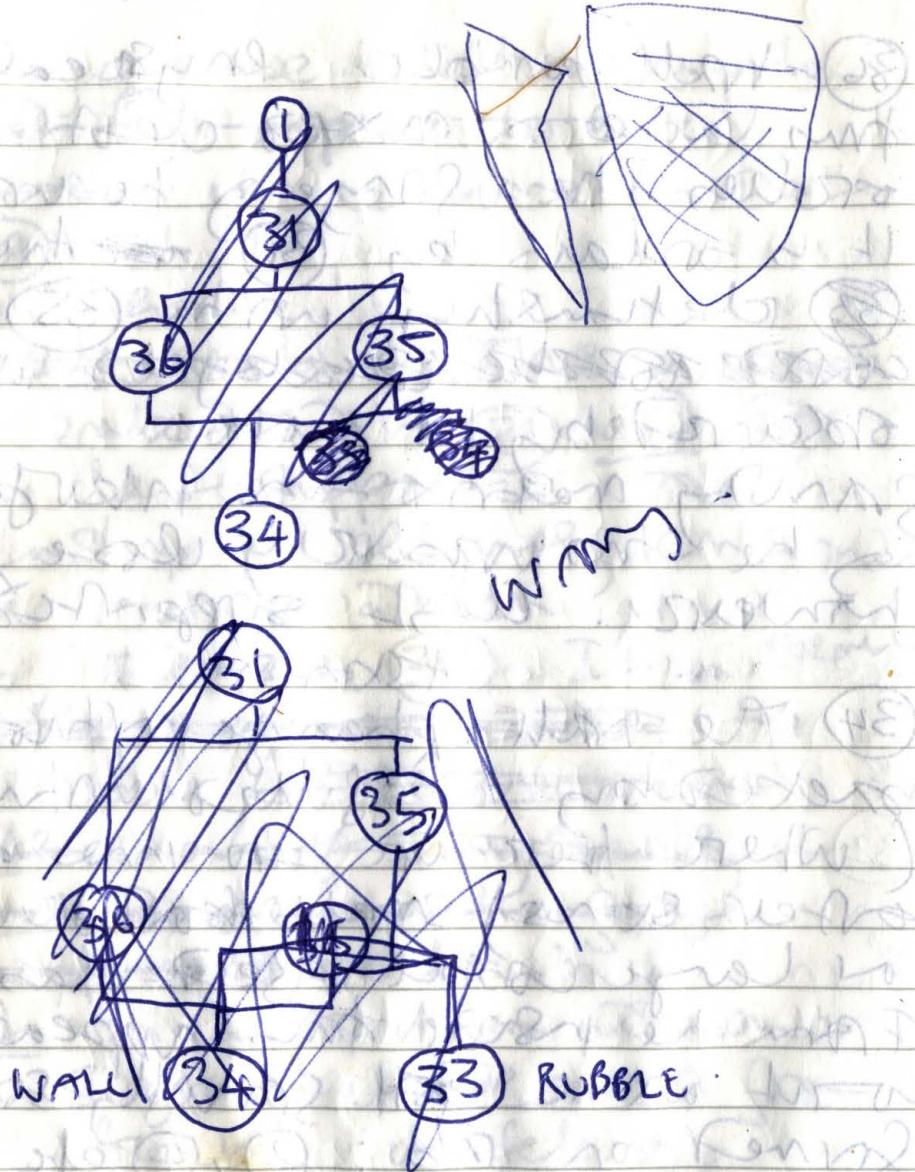
- proximity of natural salts, or (3) a sufficient source of salt-atmosphere, the deposits position on top of humic transported store, between humic transported store, and within or forming the matrix of granite context structural context suggesting ~~the~~ ~~mechanism~~ this as the mechanism is when it ~~is~~. The latest things below it are the ~~weathered~~ ~~silicate~~ the ~~silicate~~ rubble (33) and the wall.
- ② A very dark grey salt with up to 40% sand - granite. Forms the matrix in the upper part of the wall and, possibly, wall rubble. Presumably this is a enrichment of the soil A-horizon, its more sandy composition being the consequence of the degradation of the stores it surrounds. It

Slightly aprue relationship to  
① and ③ appear to be  
because is the same as that  
of ③  
wall nubble.

③ wall nubble. This appears  
to be embedded in ③ and ⑤.  
It is clast supported. The  
relationship is slightly confused  
by a matrix which, in  
places, resembles ②. It is ~~more~~  
~~slightly more mixed than the~~  
~~wall nubble containing more~~  
~~smaller clasts. Physically it~~  
~~appears to overlap the large~~  
~~in-situ wall, but~~  
~~is not in a position which~~  
~~suggests it derived from~~  
~~here. Possibly it fell off~~  
~~site, possibly it was~~  
~~packed below it as cobbling,~~  
~~possibly ...~~

⑥ wall nubble. Physically  
this layer is mixed clast  
orches the same to the wall.  
It is overlain by ③. ~~any~~  
③ relationship with ⑤  
~~coarse rock fragments was~~  
observed by the more  
grainy matrix - the interface  
of the two was very close  
however. Clast supported.

④ The wall. Change thickness  
packed by or filled with <sup>clast</sup>  
(where there are ~~the~~ lime and  
oyster skins) small bouldle sized  
or large cobble sized clast.  
From the inside this appears  
writ on a ~~soil~~ grainy soil  
matrix on ab: ②, ④ etc.  
Its relationship with this,  
and a cobble-like layer  
outside the wall at this point  
is not yet established.

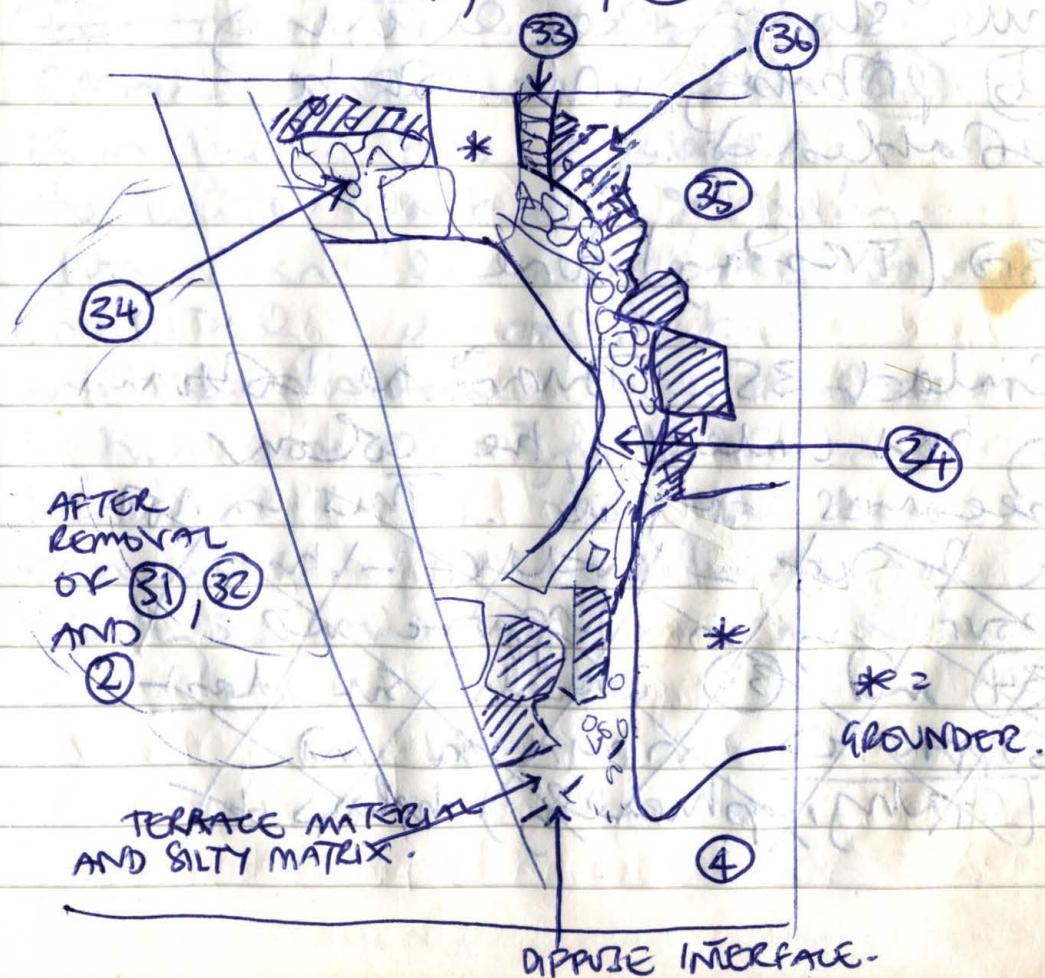


The floor has been identified because of the ~~overhang~~  
of the clear distinction  
between the Ae horizon, (35),  
overlying the archaeology  
and that identified elsewhere  
on site, a bleached  
sandily layer identical to  
④. The wall slopes to the  
east of the structure like an in slope.

④, stones (including  
 many in last year ⑯) in it  
 are much less weathered  
 than surface stones [surface  
 stones have a v. rough  
 surface, the self-spots and  
 mean having weathered  
 more than the quartz which  
 sheds off], we re  
established ~ relationship  
between ~~it~~ ~~last year~~  
 ③/⑯ ~~now~~, the first came  
 out of the top of it. And  
 so on. This should be  
 establishable by moving  
 the terrace to the  
 way to the structure ~~or~~  
 under which ④ ~~shaded~~  
 would continue.

Outstanding questions, here,  
 are i) ~~the state of the~~  
~~shoreline~~ taking the back to and

the extent of ⑯ [again  
 are established], the  
 charcoals which occurs in  
 ④ and the underlying iron  
 pyrite ~~(23)~~ the black patches  
 in ⑦/⑨ below the inlet ④.  
 and 4) the elvan which  
 occurs in ④/⑦/⑨. To



charcoal can probably be explained by burning, when there is a lot, both vernal and autumn (?). The char would be natural, a view suggested by our observation in hut 1 of large bone sized blocks of fine stone. The author (?) probably will not be established.

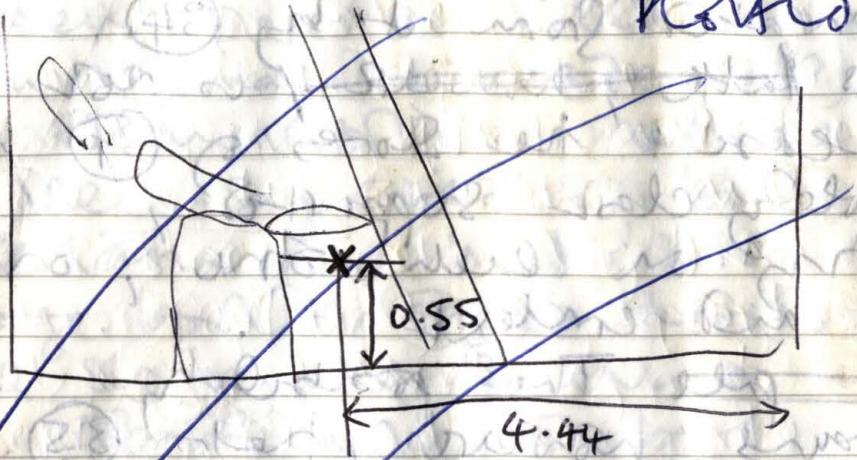
33 (Tuesday) June

Context 35. Burnt the bottom of this context, the colour becomes greyer. This is not a definite contact - the boundary is supposed to be between 34 and 33 which sit ~~last~~ supported in turn in no (stratigraphically) below it.

Nice (Sociologist) suggests that this is a different context, separated from it by 34. This latter, however, is not because the stores of 34 are wholly closely supported, sitting on each other, on S13 and context.

~~The gate~~ The possibility remains, however, that 35 is in fact two contexts, the lower portion deriving from an earlier, ashly source. Conversely, it could be another instance of translocation, in this case horizonally across S13. A sample has been taken for phytolith analysis and/or burning.

Plotted.



Weller's Flint.

4th (Wednesday) June

have Mike take 35 down  
onto a gravel layer I think  
is the old ground surface.\*  
This is referred to here  
because of the usual subfusional  
soil development. I don't  
see any features.

To my satisfaction, I find  
that S is lies at this level.

\*The old horizon is not distinguishable as such

The surface is charcoaly. See  
and Jane move the rubble  
to the north of the bulk.  
Without S's help to supervise  
I get to do some outside  
stunts - at last! But 23 is  
very peaceful today. The calm  
before the storm perhaps.

5th (Thursday) June.

Rained off.

7th (Saturday) June

Very windy, wind gusts  
not slow. I prepared for the blow  
removal of charcoal (16) etc.  
See chased soil change against  
SB. Altogether a horrible  
day in the truck.

8 m (Sunday) here.

Role Mobe (sociologist)'s phenomenological ideal regarding the ~~question~~ of the ~~ways~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~wall~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~town~~ ~~hill~~ ~~resthouse~~. They don't work. Certainly the ~~grov~~ is ~~not~~ ~~useful~~ for much. It ~~exists~~, but ~~it is quite~~ ~~wrong~~ it is not visible from all of it, notably ~~from~~ in the vicinity, but 23 m where a particularly large rock lies in-between and 2) it is significantly visible ~~from~~ ~~the~~ ~~wall~~ as well. A wall masking the exterior visibility (at least for a person of my - and Mobe's - height) would be much more ~~advantageous~~.

Context ④1 The safety between the ~~cliffs~~ ① and ④2, the terrace rubble. No safety spot is ensured between or within these contexts, nor is it ~~imaginable~~ ~~from~~ (textually) from ③ ⑤ and ⑥. This is probably by myself, notably in ④2 ①, which are without ~~improvement~~ development. The impression in a single place share structure ~~sits~~ sits up.

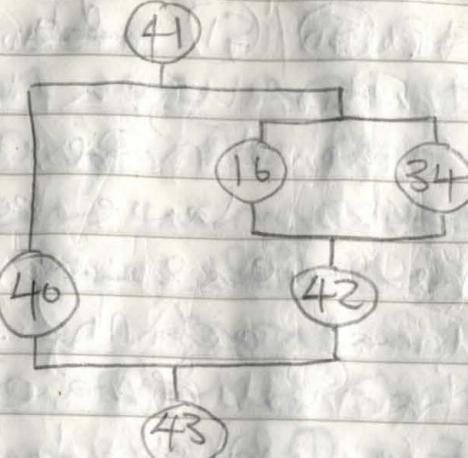
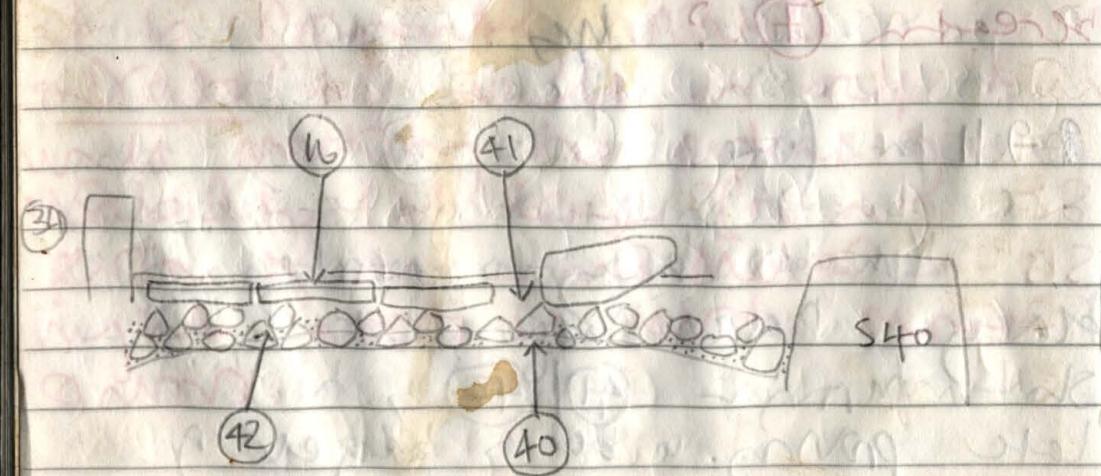
Is there charcoal in ~~reson~~ ~~reson~~ ⑦? Yes.

9-11 m (one

I'm too busy to write  
any more now. After today a  
short monograph ④1 ④2, he  
late printing. to begin (anyway)

small (cobbles 1830's) (un)  
 abd (41) still looks out on  
 lake where lawn materials  
 are. (42) New (43) on  
 ground surface. The contact is  
 with - most of the see in (42).  
 Gravelly (44) (yellowish)  
 X cause of the shiny surface.  
 2 (43) part of the cobbles (41)  
 a slope, now part of the new  
 because [has had no development]  
 post hole [see fig 45] (46)  
 Soil development (47) in winter

12 June

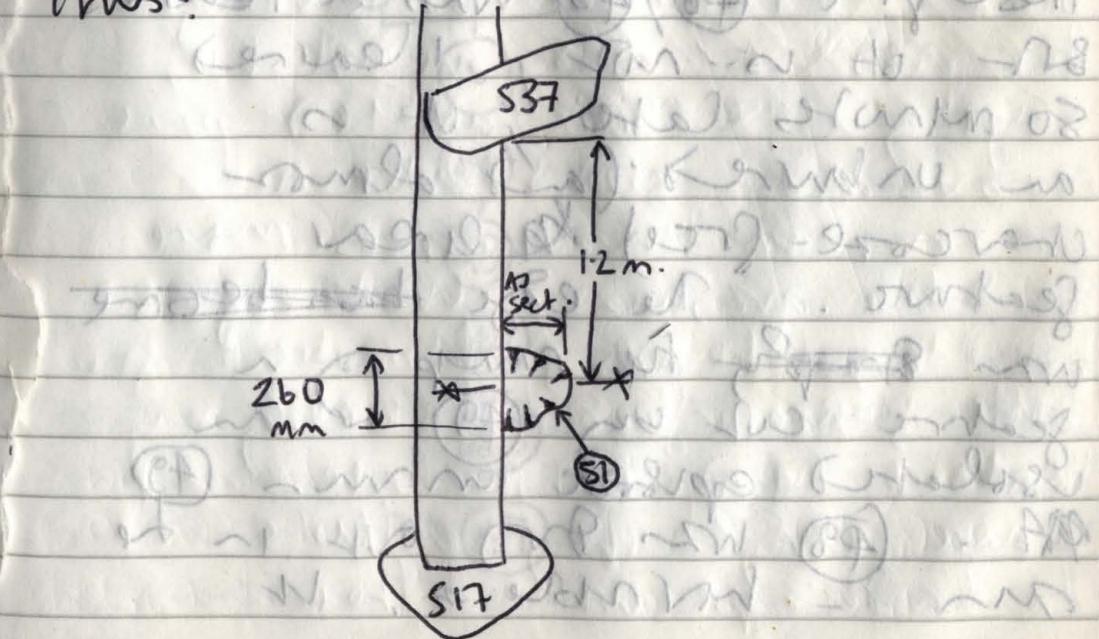


19 June

Dan stopped play again. For  
 the last few days he has had  
 no time for horses. He has  
 fixed his stable feature  
 (within 40/42 and the 40's)  
 back to down into the "natural"  
 to form regular features.  
 So far there is one possible  
 pool-hole (50/51), very in-  
 distinct, at a level between  
 (44)/45). The upper (45) is

hole was completely traced by burrows. (50) (51) also is also penetrated by a burrow. It makes one wonder what might have been. In the one area of concentrated animal activity, down. The earth is deexcavated in place by (50) I suppose large burrowing, hard, and gray. Scaly, grey color. About ~ 100 mm was removed below the level of the ground surface. (50) before it had time to rebed. The original cut was about 250 mm deep. (50) was "overlapped" and 1 day later it was cut again. Went to different bed remains, it and (51) planned, and another spot removed. At that point it probably stopped.

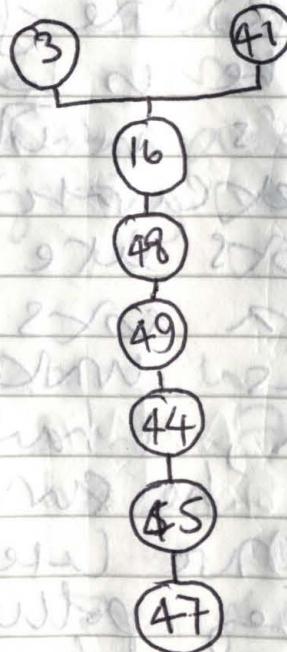
2nd time. The weather has been raining. We are now in a wet soil hurry. The rain trigger is a great inconvenience. To save time, I isolated features (e.g. those which cannot be dated stratigraphically to anything but (1) and (47)) will be stated in this is effectively what makes this ~~what~~ all the time. Thus:



or further investigate - this  
feature seems to continue  
below the natural. Presumably  
it is an animal burrow.

The hearth. The Devon  
Archaeological Society archaeologist  
Tennetta Mirella (who  
announced herself very loudly)  
for this version: the  
hearth. The edge of what  
is now ④8 / ④9 was burned  
because ④9 / ④9 was a hearth  
but it is not, I learned  
so minutes later; it is  
an unbaked (and almost  
charcoal-free) area  
feature. The edge ~~has become~~  
was ~~simply~~ the ramp to a  
feature cut by ④9 and an  
isolated episode within ④9  
PA. ④9 was dug out in the  
min - hole & it is

joints up with the first patches  
in last year's section. There  
is about activity, any  
archaeology beyond last year  
& the trend is gone. For  
what it is worth, the  
excavated feature does not  
collect water, unlike every other  
hole in the vicinity.



22nd (Sunday) June

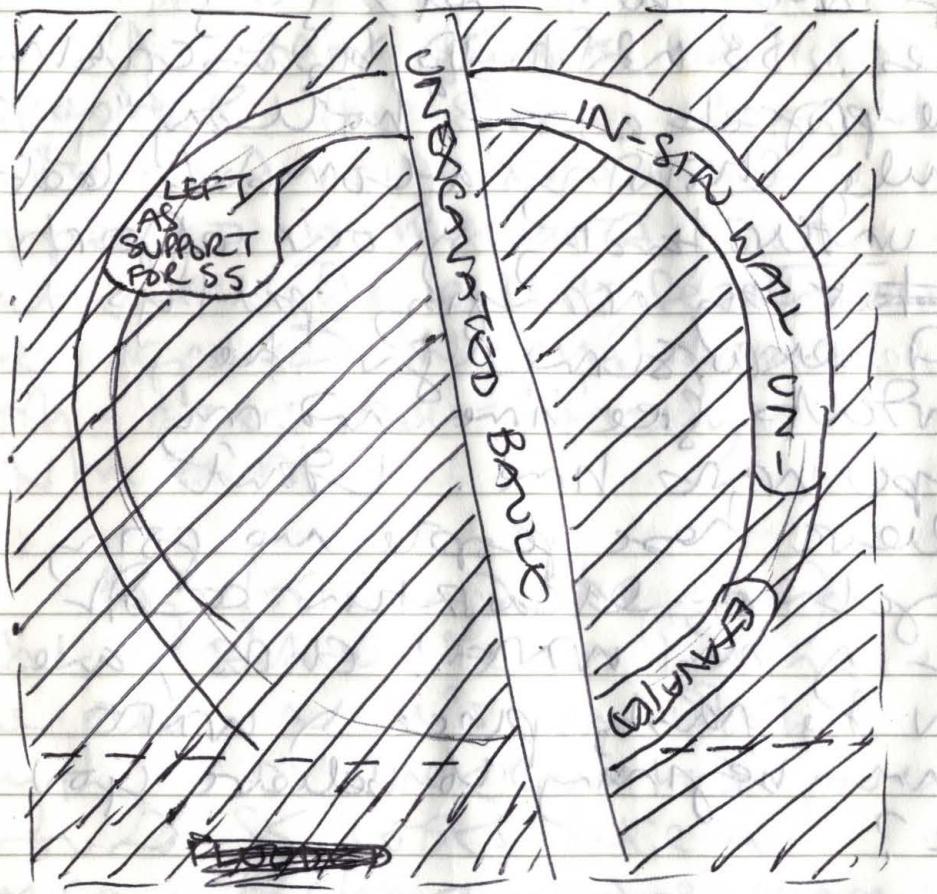
The Year feature is finished. The stores along its site, and in the which it appears to be based, were rather. The ballroom sections are prepared for photography. John draws her from the barn.

by foot and the yard visit. Either he is leaving the pass, or he's an idiot, saying the unexcavated place around SS looks like a cow. Barbara asks more sensible questions. Walking as hard as I am, I have little time for the survey team. They move late and leave early. They pollute the landscape with their

pathetic (dumb) attempts at art as tree stumps poles. BB wants us by describing the project as a "holiday" while showing a complete lack of understanding of our effort ~~to~~ by naming party's and excursions for the students free time and my paper was home. I don't believe these people are going to get an excavation out of my work! Chris, are you the rash piece of work I am beginning to believe you are?

Concrete is worn down. The site is in use again ~~now~~ again. The natural concrete is to be added with boulders. The plan shows the area worked down below

the iron pan (DOTTED LINES).



Trawling into the natural, I found some green ribs similar to my feature #4/45

~~Two~~ Days later:

24 h (~~Audrey~~)  
24 h (~~Tuesday~~) line.

A better day - the trench has [been] cleared out. We take the shovel down into the site. 12, 600, is filled with boulders and no features are discernible. A small area continues to be obscured by large boulders remaining in the bank. The trench is quite free clean and photographed. Unfortunately a boulder is found to penetrate ⑫. When the other half is taken out, charcoal from this feature is now taken for <sup>14</sup>C dating. The photography - number 1) the features are checked, 2) it prove to be broken.

NB. THE FINAL INTERPRETATION  
OF FEATURES WILL BE FOUND  
IN THE CONTEXT SHEETS.

Small.

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